The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 751. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 16.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. Price, { Four cents Per Number.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev C. L. Ebrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 3, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
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NOTICE.

Letters testamentary to the estate of Denny, late of Snyder township, have been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

From our Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: After an absence of nine long days, the sun again gladdened us on Sunday morning; Sunday and Monday were two as beautiful winter days as we could well wish—clear, cold and bracing. As I write, another change. The snowy flakes are falling, and it again looks like dreary winter. The "pickled slush nuisance" bids fair to create an enlivening debate in our city press, in which our theorists and practicalists are getting into one another's wool. The *Ledger*, the representative of the interests of city railroads, (as well as shave-shops), has endeavored to show that as people will seek the sea-shore for the benefit of the salt air during the sultry days of summer, they cannot be otherwise than benefited by a mixture of salt, snow and manure in the streets in winter, and cites Prof. Rodgers, of the University of Pennsylvania, (one of the shops where they make doctors,) who has given his theories, and quite a eulogy on the effects of salt, salines, &c., on bipeds and quadrupeds, when, the other side "pitch into" the Professor, and array the testimony of a stable boy as to the injurious effects of salted streets on horse-flesh.

The "loafers' opera," the Court of Quarter Sessions, has possessed more than its usual attractions during the past week. An interesting case of conspiracy, in which a rather "scaly" member of the bar and his associates, succeeded in wheedling an ignorant Jersey family out of a farm, has occupied the attention of the Court, and is still on trial. The witnesses on both sides have been making some pretty tall swearing, which may lead to other criminal prosecutions.

A company of strolling singers, calling themselves "Old Folks," who were giving concerts at the Musical Fund Hall, to rather thin houses, hit upon the novel dodge in advertising, of getting up a wedding, succeeding in engaging the services of one of our most worthy divines to tie the knot, they immediately announced in the papers and by posters, that on a certain evening, after the performance, that two of their number would be made one on the stage, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, and that bushels of dough nuts and puncheons of cider would be distributed to the gaping crowd. The consequence was, an overflowing house. The Dr. performed his part, and so ended this unprecedented jumble of reality and fiction. If any novelist had introduced such a scene as a fact, he would have been denounced as a malicious libeler of gospel ministers.

Since the first of the year, a series of burglaries have been perpetrated on the more wealthy class of our citizens, in which the rogues have acted in an amusing manner. They would gain an entrance by some back way, and after gathering up the plate and jewelry, they would set out the table, have a repast, drink up the wines, smoke the finest cigars, and have a good time generally.

An empty building is used by the Coroner as a temporary place for dead bodies. A few evenings since, a thief broke into the house, shouldered a corpse, and was hurrying off with it, when pursuit was given, and he ran like a deer, but finding that he was likely to be overtaken, he pitched the corpse into the street, and made his escape.

Our professional thieves had a ball one evening last week, for the benefit of one of their class, who has been disabled by disease from longer filling his position. It is said to have resulted very satisfactorily to the beneficiary.

Our bullion dealers have been trying to injure the prospects of a National paper currency, by buying up gold and silver, so as to make a large margin between the two currencies, but the game won't work; they thought to create a panic and make everybody horde the precious metals. The masses have too much intelligence not to see that a Treasury note, based upon the faith of the Government, is as good as gold, and will therefore part with the gold more freely than they had expected, when a premium is offered.

The news of the disaster to the Burnside fleet, a slip account of which I send you, has cast a gloom over the city. Should it prove correct that the disaster was caused by treachery of the pilots, hanging would be too good for such rascals.

The admirers of the Scottish bard had a good time on Saturday evening last, celbrating the 103d anniversary of the World's Poet, the pride of auld Scotia, at the St. Louis Hotel, where a feast of good eating and a flourish of champagne was extensively indulged in.

Yours, BROADBRIM.

A SKETCH.

THE LATE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

FULL AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ZOLLICOFFER'S [LATE] ENCAMPMENT, January 20th, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar log cabin, inside the intrenchments of the wonderful position of old "Zolly," to write you a letter on contraband paper, with a contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first; there are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow the Secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana Tenth, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets. The Tenth and Kinney's battery were close together, and a half a mile in advance of everything.—The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, Stannard's battery and Wetmore's four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of Kinney's battery. The First Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Fry, was the next regiment on the road, a half a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment, (for I slept in Kinney's battery); the Second Tennessee another quarter of a mile in the rear of the Fourth Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction—except towards the firing, which still continued at intervals. The Second was just getting breakfast, and supposing it to be only a picket fight, kept on cooking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our force appeared coming on our rear. Lieut. Col. Trewhit, promptly got us into line, and double quicked us into the road ahead of the advancing column; the Fourth Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly; we kept on at double quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smell burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, up rode the Colonel, and halted us for further orders; all thought—if we didn't say it—d——n further orders.

The Tenth Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their tents, to the support of their pickets, and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force led against them, and never retreated a step, nor gave an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then, to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern-jawed Secessionists; they thought the day was all their own. But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio, to the support of the gallant Tenth. Again our men made a stand; now there was fighting in earnest, and the Second Minnesota joined in with the Tenth, and Fourth and Ninth Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear upon the enemy; and when they once commenced, they distributed their favors freely in all directions, in the shape of shot and shell; and, gentlemen, excuse me from being the recipient of any such favors. There were only two or three shots from cannon fired by the enemy, and they were either badly aimed, or the pieces were out of range, for the shot did not disturb anybody. Once they threw a shell into the air which burst when some four or five hundred feet high. No damage was done by it, and their artillery seemed to be of no use to them whatever, while, on the contrary, ours seemed to be of immense use to us; and it was most ably and effectively handled. After a little more than two hours of hard fighting, a most tremendous volley of musketry, followed by a ringing shout from our side, seemed to have decided the battle in our favor, for from that time, although firing was kept up at intervals, the Secessionists, whipped and cowed, began their retreat, which in about twenty minutes became a total rout; and from the indications along the road, which we afterwards passed over, the flight appeared to have been a regular race from that point back to their intrenchments, to see who could get there first, and the devil take the hindmost.

All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky and the Second Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory, and they did gain it. The combatants were so near each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces, but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were of but little use, and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the day was the death of Zollicoffer. Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots; both of them took effect, and Zollicoffer, one of the master spirits of the rebellion, fell from his horse, dead. Colonel Fry was, luckily, unhurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a deadener to all the hopes the Secessionists had for victory, as from this moment began the retreat; and so closely did our forces push upon them that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell, by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseeans doing during all this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The First regiment I know but little about, except that it marched towards the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieut. Col. Spears, who is a whole team and a whole team to let, some way got in ahead of his men and where the fighting was; he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned round to see where his men were, when he perceived an officer in between him and where his regiment ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. But the officer—who turned out to be Lieut. Col. Carter—waked up the wrong passenger when he got after Spears, and the tables were turned; for, instead of cutting Colonel Spear off, the Colonel took him prisoner and brought him back into the regiment. The Second Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and countermarched; right-obliqued and left-obliqued; right-faced and left-faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well, finally, we were formed in a line of battle, out of all harm's way, and remained so until the firing was nearly all over, when we were double-quicked to the edge of the woods, and halted again, until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseeans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact what they did do, and that was simply nothing. As to the rest, the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to Zollicoffer's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the field, the dead or the dying. Of course, in all battles somebody must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one Zollicoffer. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once Zollicoffer. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a fence corner by the side of the road, but Zollicoffer himself is now in hell. Hell is a fitting abode for all such arch traitors! May all the other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share Zollicoffer's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies lay in a fence corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments divided up, and even the hair of their head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right!

The march was now steadily but cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken; one was crippled in the woods near the battle ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear; also two wagons with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but steadily forward, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made, about half past four, within a mile of the breastworks of the famous fortifications on the Cumberland, which have been reported impregnable. Here the artillery was again planted, and set to work shelling the wonderful fortifications; and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour. Every shell that was thrown we could hear burst distinctly There was only one cannon that answered us from the breastworks, and that one sounded more like a potato pop-gun than anything else I can liken it to, and did us no damage, as the shot never reached us. This one piece was only fired four times. Night closed in and the firing ceased. We all laid down on the wet ground, in perfect security, to rest our weary limbs, the distance we had come being over ten miles on the direct road, let alone the bushes and underbrush we went through, to say nothing about two or three dress parades of the Second, for somebody's amusement, but not our own, I can assure you. And then the roads and fields were awfully cut up, and mud was plenty, as it had rained a good part of the forenoon. Our men laid down to rest without a mouthful to eat, many of whom had eaten no breakfast; but as Captain Cross said, "the man who could not fast two days over Zollicoffer's scalp was no man at all;" and there was no grumbling, as there was necessity for it. However, the teams came up in the night with crackers and bacon.

Now here is the summary, so far as I know, up to Sunday night: We are within a mile of Zollicoffer's encampment; Zollicoffer is killed and his forces have been whipped, some two hundred of them being killed and a great many wounded; one of Crittenden's aids, a Lieut. Colonel and three Surgeons are taken prisoners, but how many more I know not; two pieces of artillery and three wagons were left, and the road was strewed with guns, blankets, coats, haversacks and everything else that impeded flight; on our side from 20 to 30 are killed, and from 80 to 100 wounded, having no prisoners taken that we know of.

On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, several of the regiments were moved forward toward the breastworks, and a cannon ball or two were fired over into them; but no answer was made; all quiet. The regiments moved steadily on and into their fortifications, it being ascertained that there was no one to oppose them.—The enemy having crossed the river during the night, or early in the morning, the route was complete. It seems as though there was a perfect panic among them, their tents having been left standing, and letters, papers, &c., an ten pennu. The position is a pretty strong one, but not near so much as we had been led to suppose. Huts were built, nicely chinked with mud, many of them having windows in them for comfortable winter quarters, How much work the devils have done here, and how little it has profitted them! I have been wandering around all day seeing and hearing what I could. The Cumberland makes one side of the encampment safe, by an abrupt bank 250 feet high. I went down to the river bottom, to which there is a road on our side. Here were all or nearly all of their wagons, some twelve or fifteen hundred horses and mules, harness, saddles, sabres and guns, in fact, everything. It was a complete stampede, and by far the most disastrous defeat the Southren Confederacy has yet met with.—Ten pieces of cannon, with caissons, are also here. To all appearances, they seem to have completely lost their senses, having only one object in view, and that was to run somewhere and hide themselves.

Now, to account for the battle taking place as it did. There were eleven rebel regiments here, two being unarmed; and Zollicoffer, who was the presiding devil, although Crittenden had taken the command, thought the Tenth Indiana and Kinney's Battery were just two regiments by themselves, and did not know that they were supported by the balance of the division, which was out of sight behind on account of the timber; and he conceived the happy idea of rushing upon and capturing these two regiments to get their arms to supply his own unarmed men. So he took all the available force he had—some 8,000 or 9,000 men—and made the attack—with what result has already been shown. Now this only goes to prove that, in order to put this rebellion down, we must do something. In this fight four of our regiments whipped and completely routed the great army that was under Zollicoffer, killed the old devil himself, and may be Crittenden too, for he has not been heard of since the battle. The prisoners we have taken, estimate our force at 20,000; bah! we can take them any time, and any place, and give them the odds 3 to 1, whip them every time. Their cause is a bad one, they know it; and the only way their men can be induced to fight at all, is by their leaders getting in the very front rank with them.

The Second Minnesota captured a banner from the Mississippi regiment, which had on it the "Mississippi Butchers." They may be good butchers at home, but they make a mighty awkward fist at butchering Yankees. They had better go home and tend to their business. Nearly every man has a trophy of this victory; there are plenty to get, certain; and I sit writing this now with a Louisiana Zouave head-dress and tassal on my head.

I give you a copy of two or three of the documents found in the camp. The following was found on a table in one of the cabins:

"Col. SPEARS: We fought you bravely and desperately, but misguidedly. We leave here under pressing circumstances, but do not feel that we are whipped. We will yet succeed, and——"

Here the circumstances became so *pressing* that the writer did not wait to finish the epistle. Colonel Spears supposes the writer to be Major John W. Bridgman, of the Tennessee Cavalry.

The following was written on a piece of brown paper, with a pencil:

"JAN. 19TH, 1862. FISHING CREEK.

"The great battle at Fishing Creek took place. Our loss was great. Supposed to be eight hundred killed and wounded, and a great many taken prisoners. We will try them again at our breast-works if they come to us."

At the bottom of the paper, upside down, is a name I cannot make out, and then "Polasky."

Here is another paper which is evidently the result of a council of war, held before this force came across on the north side of the Cumberland:

"The result of your crossing the river now will be that you will be repulsed and lose all the artillery taken over.

"Dec. 4th, '61. ESTILL."

"Another Wild Cat disaster *is all we* can look forward to. FULKERSON."

"We will cross over and find that the enemy has retired to a place that we will not deem advisable to attack, and then we will return to this encampment.

LORING."

Estill is a Colonel from Middle Tennessee, Fulkerson is a Major, and one of the big heads of the Secession party in Tennessee. It seems that there was opposition in the camp to the move on to this side of the river, but old Zollicoffer, the head devil of the army, ruled the worst and did come over. Some of these predictions proved strictly true; it turned out to be a "Wild Cat" disaster, only worse, and they did lose all their artillery; and more than all, the old he devil Zollicoffer, lost his life. The rout has been complete and total. His whole force is entirely scattered river, they will never rally together again.

It is now nearly three o'clock in the morning while I write, and with a few reflections this already long letter—perhaps too long—shall be closed.

What a lucky thing that Zollicoffer was bold enough to attack our force; had he not done so, no battle would have been fought here for a long time. And this victory cannot be credited to the skill of a Brigadier General. The battle was entirely accidental; the position was entirely a chance position, and the men themselves, led by their Colonels, fought the battle and won it. The Tenth Indiana got into the fight supporting their pickets, the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio rushed in without orders, to support the Tenth. Whether the Second Minesota had orders to go in or not, I do not know; And these four regiments did all the fighting that was done; and that was enough to whip the eight regiments Zollicoffer had in the engagement. If these Brigadier Generals must be paid big wages by the Government, why just pay it to them and let them stay at home, for they are no earthly use among us. Let the men go ahead and wind up this war, it can be done in two months. Secret—*do something.*

Would that some abler pen could give you a full and complete account of this route. I considered it my duty to do my best in an attempt to describe it, but it has been hurriedly written, with a willing but weary hand, so excuse the confused parts of the letter. FELIX.

The Ninth Ohio, which some way I came very near omitting, deserves especial praise. Colonel McCook rushed his men up just about the time the Tenth Indiana was giving ground. And the Indiana boys say the Ninth fought like tigers, and are just such backers as they would always like to have.

☞ A gentleman while taking a drive through one of the country towns, accompanied by his Irish servant, had the misfortune to have his vehicle smashed up and himself and companion thrown violently to the ground, by his horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman was some what bruised, but not seriously.

His principal loss was that of his wig, which had been shaken off; and on picking himself up, he found Pat in a most ludicrous condition, holding to his head with the blood trickling through his fingers and his master's wig in the other hand? which he was surveying with the most ludicrous alarm and horror.

"Well, Pat," said his master" are you much hurt?"

"Hurt, is it? Ah master dear, don't you see the top of my head in my hand?

Pat, in his terror and confusion had mistaken his master's portafile headpiece for his own natural scalp, and evidently regarded his last hour as having arrived.

New Railroad Schedule.

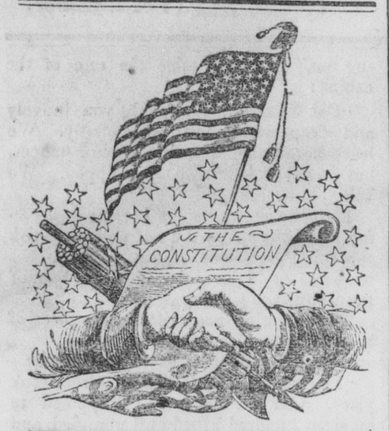
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

☞ Hon. David Wilmot will please accept our thanks for copies of the "Congressional Globe."

The Editor of the Register Still a "Democrat."

The *Register* comes out this week as dull as usual, in an article in regard to us, which reads about the same, to commence at the bottom, as at the top.

Mr. Caldwell, the editor, states that we attacked him. Our *attack* was the printing of the well known fact that he bestows the patronage of the offices which he holds from the Republican party, upon the "Democratic" *Standard*, a paper which supported the election of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, in opposition to President Lincoln. The fair and only conclusion to be drawn from this fact is, that he desires that party to triumph, and for this purpose robs the loyal presses in comfort." Indeed, Mr. Caldwell, in his long and insipid article, does not pretend to conceal his desire to so aid them. He is a BRIGHT example.

He also states that we attacked "our Senator," who is his candidate for Congress. If it be an attack to say that Mr. Hall is "too anxious," then, indeed, we are guilty.

We are at a loss to know for what purpose the Railroad Company and the Breckinridge Democracy want Mr. Hall in Congress so badly. What is up.

When Mr. Caldwell voted with those who denounced Gen. Harrison as a granny, Henry Clay, as "the murderer of Cilley," &c., &c.; Gen. Taylor as a coward, and Gen. Scott as old and unfit, it may have been well enough for him to aid the South, but as he pretended to sympathize with another party till he lined his pockets from their offices, we regard it as *mean* to not support the loyal presses in the county.

Lecture on Japan and the Japanese.

Rev. Dr. BETELHEIM, nine years a resident missionary in Loo Choo, and interpreter to the United States Japan Expedition, under Commodore Perry, will give his experience and observations on Japan, in the Court House, on Thursday evening, February 13th, at 7 o'clock, after which a lecture fee will be taken up, in the shape of a collection, for the benefit of Dr. B.

These lectures are highly spoken of by institutes of learning, and the press throughout the land, as being the only reliable information obtainable on Japan, and, coming as they do, from a man who combines in himself the qualifications of a Gospel minister, physician, extensive traveler and good linguist. All classes of society are likely to be benefited by them.

They were recently delivered with great acceptance, in Allegheny city, Pittsburgh, Washington College, &c. It is intended to get up a committee and arrange for Dr. Betelheim's whole course of five lectures.

Loyalty Triumphant.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, the traitor was expelled from a seat in the U. S. Senate, on the 5th inst., by a vote of 32 to 14. Mr. WILMOT voted against him. We are sorry that Mr. COWAN, voted to retain him.

Bright Treason.

If any of our readers doubt the treason of Bright, U. S. Senator from Indiana, let him read the following letter, in which he not only recommends the bearer to His Excellency Jeff. Davis, but assumes that there was a Confederate Government, by saying to him: "He visits *your* capital," and he certainly recognizes the capital of Jeff.'s kingdom:

"*My Dear Sir*—Allow me to introduce to you my *friend*, Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in fire arms! I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable(!) in every respect.

Very truly yours.

JESSE D. BRIGHT

To his *Excellency* (!) Jefferson Davis, President of the confederate States.

When will the capital of our country cease to be beleagered by infernal traitors, and poisoned by the presence of disloyal Senators?

Inquire at Headquarters.

The *Standard* and *Register* asks us for information concerning horses. They seem to have some notion of extending their business in that way. As we have not owned one for something over twenty years, we will refer the associate editors to their chief, their candidate for Congress, on that subject, as he is now, or *has been*, sole owner of all the offices, horses and contracts in the district.

☞ In town—writing editorials for the *Standard*—Louis W. Hall, Esq., Speaker of the Senate.—*Whig*.

A denial of the above, on our part, would be superfluous. It is one of those silly, mean, malicious lies which carry their own refutation on their face. It could have been invented no where save in the prolific brain of an old, worn-out political harlot and horse contractor, and no one but a fool would believe it.

Didn't we hit him that time? Who can doubt it, judging from the *temper* of the reply. Ain't he *mad!*

Harrisburg Correspondence.

[Reported expressly for the Whig]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1862.

Dear Whig: Since I last wrote you, (having unavoidably missed you last week), there has been stirring times here in the halls of legislation.

On Friday, the 17th, Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that charges having been made that corrupt influences were brought to bear to secure the passage of the tonnage tax bill, a committee of five charges, and investing them with the power to bring forth persons and papers.

The resolution has been the subject of a long and aggravating debate. To sketch any outline of the voluminous debate had on it, would be impossible, suffice it to say, that after nearly two weeks' haranguing over it, to-day it passed finally, with only the dissenting voice of one Mr. Dennis, of Philadelphia. So we will have an investigation of *some* kind, be the kind as it may.

The responsibility now rests with the Speaker of the House in the selection of a good committee to carry out the spirit of the resolutions without fear, favor or affection.

Messrs. Hopkins, of Washington, and Williams, of Allegheny, will doubtless constitute a part of the committee, and if the remainder of the committee as anxiously desire a full exposure of all dishonesty as they do, we may look for some rich developments before long. That remains to be seen, however.

In the Senate, on Monday week, Mr. Lowry, of Erie, offered joint resolutions almost similar to those passed by the House, and they were immediately taken up, and after an underhand "dig" at them from Mr. McClure, were passed unanimously, every Senator being in his seat and voting. Even Speaker Hall voted "yes," probably thinking that it would never amount to anything, or, if it did, that he would constitute the Senate portion of the committee of "full-blooded" railroad men.

Those resolutions were transmitted to the House, but have not been acted on there, the set which they had passed not being joint resolutions.

On the same day, in joint convention, Hon. Henry D. Moore, the present incumbent, was re-elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year. John Scott voted for him, and Mr. Banks voted against him.

There has not yet been much business done by either House. A large number of bills have been read, and are in committee, and some considerable number have been passed, all, however, of a local nature, and I cannot find that any refers to your county, or would be likely to be interesting to your readers.

Investigating Committees have been so much the go that nothing else has been heard of. The great measures of taxation, etc., by which to provide the sinews of war, have not, as yet, been reported, but are now under consideration in committees.

The course your paper has taken is calculated to inspire its friends anew, knowing but one motto, "Our Country is our Party."

It is high time that such should become the motto of every AMERICAN CITIZEN, and every lover of untrammeled legislation.

Our representative bodies now-a-days have become so corrupt that "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" are almost lost sight of in their blind servitude to any gigantic corporation that comes along and bids for legislative favor.

We may, however, hope to see a check put upon these practices, to some extent, if the investigating committee on the tonnage tax will fearlessly do what the country expects them to do. As was well remarked in the House the other day, that outside of Philadelphia there is but *one* member returned by the people, who voted for the obnoxious so-called "commutation" measure, and that one is COWAN, of Warren, an editor, by the way, and a first rate fellow, personally.

The same state of things exists in the Senate, though, of course, to a less extent.

On the other side, the great opponents of the measure in both Houses, Messrs. Williams and Armstrong, of the House, and Penney and Clymer, of the Senate, have been returned with increased majorities. Who dare ask "What do the people know about this matter?"

Our legislators should take a broad and comprehensive stand on all the great questions of the day, treating those who would defraud the Treasury as we would treat the open enemies of our flag in South Carolina. Yours, in haste, RHINO.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, January, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: It often happens, on this mundane sphere on which we live, that we meet with some who find fault with everything however plain and useful in itself, which their narrow minds and shallow intellects are unable to comprehend, hence, green-eyed jealousy, from which springs groundless fears and foolish misconceptions of persons, and wrong constructions of expressions, seems to be their peculiar characteristic, while everything on this gravelly ball of ours appears to their distempered fancy in a wrong light, and, like the simpleton, who thought if he had been present when God Almighty made this great big world, he could have given him some good advice. They (I have sometimes thought) think that it would be an advantage to Jehovah to consult their morbid tastes, and yet they have the audacity to charge others, and in many instances, those greatly their superiors, both in mind and standing in society, with "egotism." To this class of inferior beings, and pompous nothings, I am inclined to think Roanoke (the correspondent of the *Standard*) belongs, at least such is the opinion of many who have read the articles in reference to the "Teachers' Association." Take a few examples of his pomposity:

He intends to "enlighten," or, I should say, "illuminate the *Standard*." Well, this would all be well enough if the *Standard* needed illuminating, providing this [illegible] but unfortunately such was not the case in the instance referred to, for there is not a syllable of what he said in reference to the Association, true, with the exception of the organization of it. More especially is that false in regard to the "three gallon jug." This all the people who were present at the Association can testify. He spoke of the teacher in question, as a "Country Schoolmaster." Well, he has taught school in town and country, both which Roanoke never did, and I question if he ever will.

Once more, he says if any man gives you a dollar you will tell who I am. He must think people are anxious to know who he is, doubtless, from the exalted opinion he seems to have of his own dear self. If he were at the north pole, and a man at the antipodes would make a remark, and Roanoke would get to hear of it, either by telegraphic despatch or otherwise, his vanity would lead him to the conclusion that he was the person referred to, when, perhaps the other did not know of the existence of such a terrapine on terra firma. Give a dollar to know his name! Why, the people of Frankstown would not give a dollar for the whole skunk, and if he had as much brains as beard, he might know it.

Again, he has written over the signature of "Roanoke." Now, what little geography I have been able to glean, informs me that Roanoke is in Virginia. The question then comes up, Is the writer of the article referred to, a Secesher? If so, he had better be careful; at all events, he seems to have a great deal of sympathy for the rebel prisoners, and, in a covert way, speaks disparagingly of the General who captured them. I wonder if Roanoke wouldn't like to make the people believe that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth? This is not *lapsus linguæ*, but *ipsi de facto*.

When Gulliver got among the Lorbrulgradians, he was so little in their eyes, by the great disparity between them, that one of them stooped and took him between his thumb and finger, by the neck, and, viewing him for a short time, came to the conclusion that he was asplanknuck, (Gulliver thought himself a big man,) after which he pitched him off a short distance, and attended to things of more importance, considering the shrinking, cringing little animal unworthy of further notice. Thus I dispose of Roanoke, noticing him no more, unless he should prove satisfactorily that he was born in the woods, rocked in a sugar-trough, suckled by a buffalo, and ultimately fed on whippoorwills, night hawks and armadillos.

Our Literary Society is still flourishing, and the people throng the house every night of meeting; sometimes the excitement in the house during debate is quite great, and while it would be highly gratifying to us to have Roanoke present, in order that he might learn something, yet we never miss him; that is, I mean his absence is never felt nor noticed in the crowd of intelligent persons who attend our truly flourishing Society. There seems to be something incantatory about our Society; it is ineffably methodical in sapience, and not a penumbra of anything inept that the members can well avoid, and very little fanfaronade; hence it is perreniel. I infer this from several considerations: First, the country is tumulose and the house tetragonal; no termagants or minotaurs in the Society; the syllogisms, as a general thing, subdolous; no dizzard in the number; the ladies rivaling the Naiads in beauty, and all business of the Society noetick. From these considerations is it not fair to conclude that the Society will live while the polyphonism of the hyperborean winds of the hibernal season shall sing in the expithfilmium of many in our land? This Society is proleptical to any in this section of country, and dreads no skipjack.

XERL.

The Shinplaster Confederacy.

We have now on exhibition at our office a simonpure Confederate *ten-cent* shinplaster, issued by the Bank of Tennessee, which reads as follows:

"The Bank of Tennessee will pay TEN CENTS to bearer.

"Nashville, Dec. 1, 1861."

It is signed, "For the President," by a string of mysterious-looking characters, apparently a cross between Sancrit letters and Egyptian hieroglyphics, which, as near as we can interpret them, spell Ellery.—Probably the clerk was heartily ashamed of the picayune business at which he was employed, and was resolved not to be known in the matter. This sorry-looking attempt at money making, which throws the sea-shell currency of the Africans and the soap currency of the Mexicans entirely in the shade, has for its vignette a train of cars, the same we suppose, that Buckner stole from the Louisville and Nashville railroad—and at the upper corners *fac-similes* of the *old Spanish bit* with the crown, pillars, and and inscription: "Hispaniæ et Ind Rex," —that is, "King of Spain and India."—What a motto and emblem for this self-styled Republic! The paper of the bill is of the same quality used by tallow-chandlers in their candle-boxes. We think the bill is, on the whole, very appropriately gotten up and embellished. It is as flimsy, mean and dirty as the Confederacy itself, and quite as worthless. Its very smell and touch suggest bankruptcy, repudiation, and *out-at-elbowness*. Still, we think we could suggest some improvements for the next issue. We like originality along with appropriateness. The designer has the whole book of natural history to choose from, and all the mythology, and the minor establishments may be taken from alligators, Eumenides with their snaky heads, peltate, [illegible] rattlesnakes, buzzards, Tantalus, Ixion, the Titan labor of piling rocks to reach the skies, burning torches, whips of scorpions, and "terror, rage, paleness, and death," the attendant ministers around the throne of Pluto.—The motto on the right might read: "The way we get our rights," and that on the left,

If so very soon we're done for
We wonder what we were begun for.

The bill might also read: "The Bank of Tennessee will *never* pay the bearer," as every one knows that not one of this wretched spawn of bankruptcy will be redeemed. The Pillars of Hercules are appropriate as a legend to this bill, if read aright, to show that it requires God-like powers to sunder a continent as the straits of Gibraltar now flow between Abyla and Cape.

There is a volume of eloquence in this insignificant scrap of paper, akin to that which speaks so touchingly and forcibly from the rags and squalid wretchedness of a prodigal, whose vice and riotous career have plunged him into the depths of misery and want. What a comment does it offer upon all the lofty vauntings we were wont to hear from the DeBows and Keitts, and Wigfalls and Memmingers, on the inexhaustible wealth of the cotton States, which we were insultingly told were to wave their scepter triumphantly over the prostrate form of all countries that raised nothing but grain, meat, and tobacco!—Cotton, the pitiless tyrant, was to put his heel on the head of the prostrate world, and all were to do him reverence. And here, on a little strip of paper, we read the shameful refutation of the prophecy. It speaks in thunder tones of the falsehood of the Southern leaders, who have precipitated their people into a vortex of want, bankruptcy, and shame. Every glimpse which we obtain of the Southern Confederacy proves its terrible failure, and,

"——like a sail unfurled
Shows all its rents and patches to the world."

Louisville Journal.

EXPLICIT.—"I say, fellow, can you tell me where M. Schwackelhammer, the preacher lives?"

"Yaw. You shust walk de road up to de greek, and turn de pridge over de sthream. Den you go on dill you gum to a road mit voots arround the schoolhouse; put you don't take dat road. Vell, den go on dill you meet a pig parn, shingled mit sthraw. Den you durn do road around de field, and go on dill you come to a pig red house all speckled over mid vite, and de garret up stairs. Vell dat is mine prodder Han's house. Den you go rite on and de first house you meet is a haystadk, and de next is a parrack. Vell he don't live dere. Den yon will get further and you see a house on de hill about a mile, and go in dere and ax an old woman and she will dell you pedder as I can."

The War.

FREDERICK, MD., FEB. 4.

The recent report of the amount required to repair the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is officially contradicted, as is always the reported number of sick of General Lander's command ot Cumberland. The figure in doth cases are pronounced to be exaggerations.

A report has reached here to-day that Jackson was night before last at Winchester with his main body.

Another rumor says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond with his command. I place no reliance on the latter.

Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. J Strother died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to treatment exeperienced from Confederates, who some time previous made a descent upon his estate, destroying and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with great indignity. His last moments were solaced by many relatives, including the wife of his son, D. J. Strothei, Port Crayon.

From Hancock it is learned that about one week ago, Capt. Saul, of Virginia Union Volunteers, while scouting on the other side of the Potomac with forty men was ambuscaded and killed by a confederate force.

Col. Lamon's Virginia brigade has been disbanded. Four companies of Infantry are attached to the Third Maryland Volunteers—the four companies of cavalry to the First Maryland Cavalry, both of General Cooper's brigade and two artillery companies are to form the first Maryland battery.

They will be armed with six 10 pounder Parrot guns and attached to General Banks division. General Banks is expected back from Washington to day. During his absence General Hamilton, of the second brigade, has been acting Major General of the division.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.

The gunboat Daylight sailed to-day for the mouth of York river to relieve the Young Rover blockading that vicinity.

The Young Rover will proceed to the mouth of the Rappahannock to relieve the Dawn which will go to New York for repairs.

The Mystic is still off the Rappahannock

The troops of the New England division who have been encamped on the beach two weeks, re-embarked on the Constitution this afternoon. The Constitution is still taking in coal, and will not sail before to-morrow morning.

The health of the troops are improving.

The barque John Trucks with the D'Einuel Zouaves, sailed from Annapolis this morning.

The Hartford sailed for the gulf during the night.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island but brought back no passengers or no paper.

The crew of the rebel boats reported that a heavy firing has been heard at Norfolk during past two days.

The War in Kansas--Jayhawking to be Stopped.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 31.—General order No. 15, of the Department of Kansas, prohibits the troops of the department from entering another department without special orders. All armed parties whether belonging to the service of the Government or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas border and enter the department of Missouri without due authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for the purpose of depredation, and shall be held subject to the penalties of the Military law. All armed bands of men in the State of Kansas not in the service of the United States, and now acting under special authority obtained from the Governor of the State, or of the general commanding, and hereby warned to disband, and return to their homes. Military commissions for the trial of all such prisoners, and all who are now detained on charges of any depredations, or Jayhawking, will be established.

The Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Solomon, is quartered in this city. The Second Ohio Cavalry, Col. Doubleday, is quartered at Platte City, Mo., at present.

Will Have their Whiskey.

The soldiers in some portions of our army display the highest powers of strategy in their schemes for smugling liquors and other contraband articles into camp.

One day not long since, a party started out with their coffee pots to get a supply of milk, but the officer of the day, thinking that he smelt whiskey, ordered every man to give him a sample of their milk, which they did by pouring out a lot of the lacteal fluid, and were allowed to pass. That night whiskey was found to be abundant in camp, and then it was discovered that they had sealed up the ends of the sponts of their coffee pots with bread, *filled the spouts with milk and the pots with whiskey*, and so passed the inspection of the officer.

From St. Louis--Movement of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.

Advices received last night by the arrival of a train on the Pacific railroad say that the brigade of General Jeff C. Davis was at Versailles, Morgan county, on Wednesday, proceeding, it is conjectured, to join General Curtis, at Lebanon.

A Puzzle.

T heyt elL mei a Mh a Nd som eye T,
A Nda LLT hela dIes ss Ay;
"Dolo Ok a thim, tH edea rol d Ma N,
G rO ws Yo UNGe rev ER Yd Ay,
an Dwhe nea Chfr I enda sks: 'A tyour aGe.
Ho wca me yo ufr eE fro MILLS?"
Ialw a Ysans weR: "Inm YY out h
I pa id mypr inTeR'S B Il Ls!"

Colonel S. S. Fry.

The name of Colonel Fry, commander of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment in the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, who is believed to have shot Zollicoffer, has become already a "household word" with loyal Kentuckians.

Colonel Speed Smith Fry is now about 44 years old, having been born in 1818, and a man of mild, amiable disposition.—He is the grandson of old Joshua Fry, of Danville, who has been dead about twenty six years, and the son of Thomas Fry, also of Danville. When the present Colonel was about sixteen years old, his father moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana. After his father's death Speed Smith Fry returned to his native town, where he remained till the begining of the Mexican war.

During the war, he was captain in the regiment commanded by Col McKee, and distinguished himself on the battle-field of Buena Vista. It is well known to many that he killed his man in that memorable battle. A Mexican, detached from his comrades, was seen to load and fire, with great deliberation, three or four times at Captain Fry's men. The Captain took a musket from a fallen soldier, and fired, and the Mexican was never seen again.—It is useless to tell how that regiment came off the field covered with glory. In that bloody battle Colonel McKee was killed, and, if we mistake not, the lieutenant colonel also, Major Cary Fry, a cousin of Speed Smith, taking command of the regiment. This incident in Mexico, and the death of Zollicoffer, prove Colonel Fry to be a man of coolness, decision, and unflinching bravery.

After his return from Mexico, at the end of the war, he applied himself again to his profession, the law, in which he was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was judge of the county court of Boyle county, and while many others were fearful of opening their mouths against secession, he boldly attacked the rebellion on the stump and elsewhere. He was the first to move in raising troops in Kentucky, and camping at Dick Robinson, recruited successfully two regiments, the Third and Fourth Kentucky. All honor to Kentueky's noble sons.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Feb. 3.

The annual, meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held today. Mayor Henry was chairman.

The report of the Directors showed the net earnings of the year to be $3,500,000, being an increase of more than $1,250,000 over the previous year. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. may be paid in May, and continued thereafter.

The Committee of Investigation into the condition and management of the road made majority and minority reports. The majority submitted resolutions that the Company is in a prosperous condition, and its present system and regulations for freights, &c., are calculated to promote the interest of the stockholders and the accommodation of the public, and do not deem an extra meeting necessary.

Col. James Page submitted the minority report in behalf of himself alone, entirely refuting the opinions of the rest of the Committee, declaring the road extravagantly constructed and managed, and that favors are given to its Western connections disastrous to its interests, and the business of the Company has been conducted inefficiently, extravagantly, &c. After a debate of considerable length, a resolution was adopted referring both reports to the incoming Board of Examination.

The Expedition from Cairo into Kentucky.

Gen. McClernand closes his report to Gen. Halleck of the reconnoitering expedition from Cairo into Kentucky, as follows:

"The reconnoissance thus made completed a march of 140 miles by the cavalry, and 75 by the infantry, over icy and miry roads, during a most inclement season, and has led to the discovery of several important roads which did not appear on our maps. * * * *

"Besides the immediate effect of so formidable a demonstration, other beneficial results, perhaps of little less importance, have flown from it. Without doubt it has exploded many false reports studiously and sedulously circulated by the enemy to our detriment. It has forcibly and deeply impressed the inhabitants of the district through which we passed with the superity of our military preparations, and of our ultimate ability to conquer the rebellion. It has inspired hope among many loyal citizens who hailed us as deliverers, whom I regret our unexpected withdrawal will probably leave victims of rebel persecution and proscription."

From the Upper Potomac.

SANDY HOOK, Maryland, Jan 30.—since the retreat of the rebels from Boliver, the weather has been too foggy to observe their movements. A heavy snow storm prevails this morning. It is known that our shells on Tuesday, were not without 'effect' and several were killed and wounded. The enemy's shells were harmless. There are no sighs of the weather clearing at present.

Important Movement from Cairo.

CHICAGO, [illegible] 3.

A special to the *Tr*[illegible] Cairo, says that twelve [illegible] troops in charge of C[illegible] there at 10 o'clock [illegible] large [illegible] diti[illegible] ac[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

☞ Still crying after the *mail bags*—the *Standard*.

☞ Court adjourned on Wednesday, to meet again on Wednesday the 19th inst., for Argument.

☞ Keen, clever and witty—the fellow that writes for the *Standard*. See the one hundred and ninety-ninth edition of his pun about our taxation article.

AFTER THEM.—*Two readers* of the *Whig* (not subscribers) from Tyrone city, inquired of us the whereabouts in Altoona of *Foust & Etnier*, the cheap calico men. They expressed a determination to hunt them up.

☞ Our friend Maj. WILLIAMS is in town, enlisting for the Regular Army. His recruits are living on the fat of the land at the "American House." Now is the time, boys, to serve your country.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, of Tyrone township, says he was not electioneering for the offices of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Blair county, when injured by the upsetting of the railroad car, but if the people *insist* on him serving them in that capacity, he will do so to the best of his ability.

☞ Ed. McGraw, Esq., Steward of the Poor House, is the gentleman noticed by us last week as having purchased the real Estate near the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Depot. The *Alleghenian* says he intends erecting a first class restaurant thereon Hope the purchase will prove a profitable one.—*Standard*.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—Our election for Borough officers will come off on Friday, the 21st inst. The following officers are to be elec-ted:—

Two Judges of Election—one for each Ward.
Four Inspectors—two for each Ward.
Two School Directors.
Three Councilmen.
Two borough Auditors.
One Borough Constable.

GROUND HOG'S DAY.—If the ground hog, in accordance with his legendary custom, came out of his hole on Sunday to note the weather, he certainly had cause in any "shadowy reflections," for returning Tradition informs us that if he sees his shadow on the ground on the second of February, he will return to his hole to doze away the six weeks of cold weather certain to follow.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL says: During the week we have been drinking coffee, made of wheat and coffee combined—one quarter of a pound of coffee mixed with two quarts of wheat is boiled about twenty minutes in water, and then placed in a pan and browned the same as coffee. So far we prefer it to the genuine article, and it is certainly more healthy. With a pound of coffee and eight quarts of wheat, which costs from three to four cents per quart, this beverage is produced so cheap, that it makes up all the difference in the advance in price of both tea and coffee.

Eight Great Blunders.

We give below an article from the columns of the *Religious Herald*, a Baptist paper, of Richmond, Virginia. It shows so much more coolness of judgment and candor of mind than we are in the habit of finding in our Southern exchanges, that we deem it worthy of special notice. It says the South has made at least eight great blunders, and enumerates them as follows:

1. In firing upon Fort Sumpter.
2. In believing there would be a divided North and an apathetic Federal Government.
3. In believing that they would have the hearty sympathies of Europe.
4. In believing that the bonds of their Confederacy would readily be taken in Europe.
5. In believing that the military power of the North would be directed in a crusade against slavery rather than employed for the overthrow of treason, and the establishment of the Union and the Constitution.
6. In believing that Northern courage and physique were no match for Southern; or tha[illegible] one Southerner equaled five [illegible]
7. [illegible] the flag of the Cotton [illegible] above the Capitol [illegible] roll of slaves [illegible] omnip- [illegible]

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 6, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,09@1,10
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	47
OATS—per bushel,	30
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	50
BUTTER—per pound,	15
EGGS—per dozen,	15
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1862.

Flour per bbl.,	$5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5,87
Fancy brands,	6.75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.38
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@73
Corn—Old,	58
New,	50
Oats,	38
Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.25@4.50
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00

DIED.

On the 31st ult., ELEANOR, wife of Thomas Vanscoyoc, of Snyder Township, aged 53 years 11 months and 5 days.

In this place, on the 26th ult., JENNEY BARR, aged 4years, 1 month and 26 days; and on the 31st ult., MARY BARR aged 10 months; children of Allen and Sarah Barr.

In Frankstown township, on Monday 20th day of January last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUA, wife of Jacob Brua, aged about 37 years.

At Hagerstown, Md., on the 26th ult., DAVID WEIGHT, of Antis township in the nineteenth year of his age. He was a soldier in Capt. D. M. Jones Co. 110 Regt. His corpse was sent home and buried in the grave yard near Bells Mills.

On the — inst., KATE, only daughter of J. C. and Susan Emigh, aged 11 months and 17 days.

"Softly, peacefully lay her to rest,
Place the turf lightly on her young breast;
Gently, solemnly, bend o'er the bed,
Where ye have pillowed thus early her head.

"Plant a young willow close by her head,
Let its long branches soothingly wave;
Twine a sweet rose-tree over the tomb,
Sprinkle fresh buds there, beauty and bloom.

"Lay the sod lightly over her breast,
Calm be her slumber, peaceful her rest;
Beautiful, lovely, she was but given,
A fair bud to earth, to blossom in heaven."

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of John Skyles, Esq., administrator of the estate of Christina Smith, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of February inst, at which time and place all persons interested are required to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 7, 1862:3t.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

High School.

THE Directors of the "Hollidaysburg School District" have employed Professor J. B. Kidder A M to take charge of the "Hollidaysburg HIGH SCHOOL. "The quarter (consisting of two and a half months) will commence on Monday next, the 13th day of January.

The Directors think they have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman in all respects well qualified to take supervision of this school—a *Professional Teacher*, who has the advantage of many years experience in teaching Language and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and they hope and expect that parents and guardians in this place and vicinity will appreciate the advantages now offered them of having their children receive a thorough Academical Education *at home* preparatory to entering College, and that the school will receive a liberal patronage from a generous public, disposed to encourage *home institutions*. Subscription paper in the hands of the Secretary.

TERMS:

For Latin and Greek and higher branches of Mathematics, per quarter of two and a half months,	$6 25
For English branches; do. do.	5 00

JAMES D. REA, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1862.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Blair county, Pa., from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1861, up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862.

DR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., charges himself with the following amounts, to wit:

To cash received from John Lingafelt, late Treasurer,		$2,873 51
To cash received from Collectors—		
T. Davis, Gaysport boro,	1854	10 00
John Anderson, Logan tp.	1857	1 06
Jacob Dell, Catharine,	1858	48
Jas. McPherson, Antes tp,	1859	603 70
Jacob Good, Altoona boro,	"	40 00
Abraham Robinson, Blair tp	"	53 44
Kurtz Cauffman, Frankstown,	"	47 43
Michael Wike, Huston,	"	65 00
Wm. Stokes, Tyrone boro,	"	50 00
Alex. Rutledge, Woodberry,	"	317 10
Joseph K Ely, Altoona,	1860	235 43
Peter H Wilt, Allegheny,	"	91 00
Cyrus Mateer, Catharine,	"	155 54
John B. Kephart, Freedom,	"	61 22
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield,	"	40 00
H. L. Patterson, Gaysport,	"	119 80
James Coleman, Logan,	"	616 00
A. S. Morrow, Martinsburg,	"	70 95
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	603 89
James S. Plummer, Snyder,	"	329 57
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	267 07
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp,	"	85 00
Peter Emigh, Blair,	"	121 10
Jacob Hoover, Huston,	"	143 11
Geo W. Russ, Hollidaysburg,	"	475 62
Robt. Alexander, Woodberry,	"	61 35
Albert Wilson, Frankstown,	"	631 00
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	1861	60 00
John Lowe, Gaysport,	"	94 31
Michael Reffner, Juniata,	"	126 00
Wm. Robison, Logan,	"	266 02
Adam Fouse, Huston,	"	527 53
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	"	150 00
Benj. F. Roller, Woodberry,	"	1045 00
John H. Stifler, Allegheny,	"	300 00
James McPherson, Antis,	"	480 00
Jos. B. Hileman, Altoona,	"	900 00
Thos. Buchanan, Blair	"	100 00
Fred Hyle, Catharine,	"	287 00
Jos. Stifler, Frankstown,	"	315 00
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	"	360 00
John H Haffley, Martinsburg,	"	45 00
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	"	345 00
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	"	475 00
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp,	"	847 00
William Ekin, Snyder,	"	300 00
James H Gailer, Tyrone bor,	"	100 00
Michael Black, on Loan,		200 00
Dr. A. Johnston, do,		2000 00
George L. Cowen, do,		210 00
John Louden, do,		960 00
Peter Cyphers, do,		185 00
James Fry, do,		343 92
Caleb Guyer, do,		1000 00
Matilda Shoemaker, do,		300 00
Valentine Plemple, do,		100 00
Peter H. Wilt, Esq., do,		60 00
Adam Burget, do,		100 00
Henry Plemple, do,		125 00
Charles Kean, do,		150 00
Cash from sale of old Furniture from out of offices,		5 50
Cash,		2 50
		$21,075 37
To balance due Blair county, in hands of Treasurer,		$2,403 61

CR.

The Treasurer, John McKeage, Esq., asks credit for the following disbursements, to wit:

By amount paid—		
Grand and Traverse Jurors,		1421 21
Directors of the Poor,		3174 83
Friese & Gingery, on bridge contract,		2048 00
Val. Plemple, do. do.,		868 00
Jonathan Rhule, do. do.,		1957 44
John Gingery, do. do.,		600 00
S R. Schmucker, do. do.,		180 00
Jacob Fries, do. do.,		50 00
D. S Rhule, for drafts &c. for bridges,		16 00
H. A. Caldwell, Cl'k to Com'rs, bal. on 1860		247 56
Do do do do on sal'y, 1861,		253 69
G. L. Cowen, Co. Commissioner,		125 00
Geo. Koon, do. on balance,		8 00
Do do.		152 00
E M Jones, do. on daily pay,		122 00
do do. sup. vault & bridg		73 00
James Funk, Sheriff, on account,		1100 00
Joseph Baldrige, bal. on ac't for 1860,		104 52
Western Penitentiary,		203 25
On Fox and Wild Cat scalps,		194 70
Road and Bridge Views,		139 48
Elections,		550 93
Assessors,		291 25
Criminal prosecutions,		425 58
Coroner's Inquests,		92 17
Constables.		238 05
Gas bills for 1861,		37 73
Shoenthal & Bro, clothing for prisoners in jail		40 60
O. A Traugh, Printing,		54 50
McCrum & Dern, " and blank books,		33 75
John Penn Jones, "		105 00
Geo. Raymond,		30 00
A M Lloyd, Auditor,		10 00
R M Messimer, "		10 00
Jos R Hewitt, "		11 50
Samuel Hoover, Clerk to Auditors,		14 00
C G Perry, blank books and stationery,		34 12
Lloyd & Henry, coal for Court House and Jail,		235 92
W H Hortzman & Sons, flag and rope,		64 24
A F Osterloh, hardware,		10 87
B G Eaton, hanging paper, &c.,		33 28
Jno C West, copy of "Purdon's Digest,"		5 50
Do blank books,		2 75
John Morrow, pine wood and knots,		8 00
L H. Williams, Auditing account of Prothonotary and Recorder,		39 00
Jacob Bollinger, painting &c. at Court House,		110 16
B L Hewit, District Attorney fees,		120 00
David K. Ramey, repairs to Court House and Jail,		154 37
John Campbell, interest on loan,		60 00
Michael Black, " "		30 00
Dr A Johnston, " "		120 00
Jacob Barnhart, " "		25 78
James Louden, " "		24 00
Wm Louden, " "		40 00
John Louden, interest and bond,		1000 00
Isaac Crawferd, on bond,		300 00
John Lingafelt, exp. on unseated lands,		7 32
Do merchandise for use of Jail,		62 76
Benj Thomas, cleaning Sheriff's office,		4 00
James Williamson, cost on Licenses,		11 58
G W Stewart, gas fixtures for vault, &c,		14 28
Redemption money, unseated lands,		30 67
Costs Com. vs Keys & Hamilton,		26 02
W R Maxwell, whitewashing bridge at Tyrone,		11 00
Dr J G Happersett, medical attendance at jail,		4 00
Dr J T Christy, examination of Lucy Robison,		5 00
Post mortem examinations,		10 00
W H Lane, whitewashing bridge at Hollidaysburg and Gaysport,		12 00
Martin & Newberry, painting and lettering same,		15 00
Hon S Dean, on ac't salary Relief Board,		18 00
Hon A Moses, " " "		24 00
George Hook, wood for jail,		10 00
Levi Groves, chips "		4 00
A L Holliday, large record book,		9 00
Johnston & Gibbs, horse hire,		15 00
McLanahan & Stone, bal. on castings,		17 32
A S Landis, Judg't on att. ex. No. 3, vs Blair Co. Garnishee Jos. Rhule,		95 21
John Dippner, work at jail,		17 25
Adam Lingafelter, whitewashing bridge at Claysburg,		4 00
George Weaver, logs and hauling for Claysburg bridge,		5 00
James Cromwell, hauling,		2 25
Chas. Kean, furuitura for Com. office,		7 50
James M. Hewit, merchandise for jail,		25 54
Expenses burying child of Lucy Robison,		5 00
Henry B Martin, hauling,		15 00
A Filler, whitewashing Blair tp bridge,		6 00
R R Hamilton, Judicial District Return Judge,		7 00
W R Plummer, costs refunded, county judgments,		7 04
James Funk, bill of costs,		37 09
R R Rorabacher, wood, ice. &c., for Court House,		20 85
R R Rorabacher, salary as Court Crier,		22 50
Depreciated currency,		32 50
Treasurer's per centage on $39,159 74,		587 39
Balance due county in hands of Treasurer,		2403 61
		$21,075 37

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we have examined the Drafts of the County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same, up to and including the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, and have settled and adjusted the account of John McKeage, Esq., Treasurer, with the said county of Blair, and we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer, of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Sixty One Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]
ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY, SS.

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John McKeage, Treasurer of Blair county, and the county with him, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused our seal of office to be affixed, at Hollidaysburg, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1862.

{L.S.} GEO. L. COWEN,
GEO. KOON,
JAS. M KINKEAD.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer of Blair County, in account with said County for Relief Tax.

DR.

To cash received from—		
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom tp.	1861,	43 03
John Lowe, Gaysport,		35 00
Michael Reffner, Juniata,		4 00
William Robinson, Logan,		51 56
Adam Fouse, Huston.		27 35
James Williamson, Hollidaysburg.		60 00
B F Roller, Woodberry,		322 13
John H Stifler, Allegheny,		321 01
James McPherson, Antes,		226 00
Thomas B Buchanan, Blair,		49 02
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,		25 18
Joseph H Stifler, Frankstown,		392 89
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,		100 00
James S Haffley, Martinsburg,		27 00
Isaac Burget, N. Woodberry,		71 00
S R Shiffler, Taylor,		133 05
Alex Dysart, Tyrone tp,		165 00
James H Gailer, Tyrone borough,		50 00
Balance due Treasurer,		448 32
		$2,545 48

CR.

By cash paid on order to—			
John McClure,	42 00	S Gibson,	1 50
Alex Knox,	81 80	John Lucas,	1 00
Dr C Irvine,	10 00	J Bottomfield,	2 00
Ed. McGraw,	5 00	John Hetrick,	1 50
Watson, Dennis-		christian Sparr,	2 18
ton & co.	35 00	J M cooper,	20 "
R R Bryan,	25 00	R W christy,	5 76
Jesse Moyers,	1 00	A Reeder,	29 17
Samuel Sparr,	5 00	Jacob Berry,	12 32
Jos. M'Namara,	50	c Nicodemus,	17 52
Kephart Harmon,	2 "	Geo. Smith,	1 25
Wm Guchal,	1 "	David B Rice,	23 28
John Roeloff,	5 "	R R Hamilton,	5 50
Joseph Irvine,	50 "	H & F M'Intosh,	89 02
T Banks,	20 "	M L Stehly,	58 45
James Jenkins,	3 "	J M Keehan,	136 69
G W Cunningham,	1 50	Watson, Dennis-	
Martin Gates,	50	ton & co.	82 23
Wm Bateman,	1 "	G W Evans,	3 52
G R Snively,	3 "	J B Kephart,	34 84
Joseph Kyle,	1 "	J M Spang,	39 88
Thomas Egert,	1 "	Mary Hoover,	129 "
Jas J Fay,	2 06	Jas M Hewit,	22 50
Wm J Roberts,	2 "	Diehl, Moses	
J M Johnston,	2 50	& co,	104 49
Wm Fay,	2 50	Samuel Dean,	16 "
John M'Clure,	37 "	J M Johnston,	9 57
Daniel White,	2 "	H L Ake,	7 70
Simon Ake,	2 "	Wm Anderson,	98 24
John M'Clure,	77 "	Jas D Rea,	51 23
" "	38 "	M'Fadden & co.	77 50
" "	71 "	John Lingafelt,	26 "
" "	71 "	Lloyd & Henry,	11 50
" "	104 "	Geo Geist,	28 "
Michael carmon,	50	Wm M Ayers,	11 05
A Patterson,	9 "	J R Shinefelt,	27 35
J E Deffenbaugh,	2 "	J M Kinkead,	25 18
David Raugh,	50	T Goodfellow,	11 "
Joseph Fay,	2 75	Dr Leisenring,	4 25
H L Ake & co	2 94	Dr Smith,	15 12
Jacob Sorrick,	2 "	E M'Graw,	6 47
Alex Rutledge.	3 "	christ Koon,	3 "
T Goodfellow,	20 "	Geo Koon,	10 "
T B Hopkins,	5 "	Wm Smith,	1 87
James Funk,	50 "	D c Gibboney,	8 09
John c West,	5 "	F Henry,	5 "
Wm M Lloyd,	25 "	Sam Singer,	6 36
Jas H cramer,	15 "	Mrs J Morrison,	18 "
N Hewitt,	20 "	Mrs J S Kough,	10 "
O A Traugh,	5 "	Mrs Lafferty,	10 "
R B Johnston,	50 "	John Buel,	7 50
H A caldwell,	25 "	S B confer,	6 65
John Lingafelt,	10 "	Wm L Snyder,	27 "
Richard Roleoff,	5 "	Mrs. T Morgan,	5 "
George Kopp,	2 "	Mrs J L Mills,	10 "
David Myers,	50	Mrs M Detwiler,	9 "
R Bancroft,	4 25	Mrs Jones,	3 50
James E Toole,	1 25	Mrs J Maines,	10 "
John Dean Jr.	5 "	D C Markey,	3 50
Isaac Yingling,	2 "	James Stevens,	4 00
George Fay,	2 "	John Gibson,	6 34
Wm Sparr,	2 "	Samuel Nofsker,	8 20
H Harbison,	4 50	John M'clure;	37 50
Wm Harbison,	2 "	A Nicodemus,	24 75
John Riddle,	1 "	David Rice,	5 00
christ snively,	3 "	Amount of per centage on $4,194,32,	62 91
			$2,545,48
By Balance due Treasurer,			448,32

We, the undersigned auditors of Blair county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the drafts of the Com'rs aforesaid, and the vouchers for the same up to and including the 7th day of January A. D. 1862. And have settled and adjusted the account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said Relief Tax, and we find a balance due him of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of January 1862.

L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

BLAIR COUNTY SS

In testimony of the correctness of the foregoing account of John M'Keage, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and of the county with him for the Relief Tax of said county, we have hereunto set our hands and have caused the seal of office to be affixed this 9th day of January A. D. 1862.

{L. S.} GEO. L. COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD,
Commissioners.
SAMUEL DEAN,
ADAM MOSES,
Associate Judges.

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

A LIST of Outstanding Relief Tax, due the County of Blair on the seventh day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.	
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom	113.17
John Lowe, Gaysport	129.39
Michael Refner, Juniata	115.26
Wm. Robinson, Logan	811.11
Adam Fouse, Huston	604.10
Jas. Williamson, Hollidaysburg	577.20
B F Roller, Woodberry	608.08
John H Stifler, Allgheny	313.16
Jas M'Pherson, Antes	498.45
Thos B Buchanan, Blair	385.20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine	452.32
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown	405.85
Henry Dibert, Greenfield	195.44
John S Haffley, Martinsburg	56.29
Isaac Burget, N Woodberry	555.29
Sam R Shiffler, Taylor	435.78
Alex Dysart, Tyrone Tp.	724.62
J H Gailer, Tyrone Bor.	156.67
Jos B Hileman, Altoona	1093.42
	$8.230.80

N. B. This outstanding balance is only *apparent*, as a large amount of orders is in the hands of the Collectors, and not returned to the Treasurer.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE, Esq. Prothonotary of Blair County in account with said County.

DR.

To cash paid balance due last settlement,		164 52
Jury fines collected in 1861,		95 00
Balance		168 00
		$427 52

CR.

By amount of balance due at last settlement,	164 52
By amount of Fees in criminal prosecutions,	108 56
Certifying to road views, filling and recording Township and Borouge Elections 1861 and certifying return Judges General election,	52 92
Fees and Tax for county,	37 90
Filing and entering returns of constables,	10 00
Venires and swearing Grand Jurors,	3 00
Minute Book, Bench Book and arbitration Docket,	3 75
Am't of Stationary for use of court,	36 00
Certifying to commissioners Assesors and Asst Assesors names,	10 87
	$427 52
By Balance due Jos Baldrige,	168 00

JAMES FUNK, Esq., High Sheriff of Blair county in account with said county.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Co. Treasurer,		1100 00
" " for fines and Jury fees,		145 00
" " Balance,		764 96
		$2 009 96

CR.

By Balance due last settlement,	530 19
Boarding prisoners,	710 92
Serving Jury notices 4 terms,	109 00
Am't paid J Newberry, watching Jail,	12 00
" " John R Martin, do,	1 00
Taking prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	152 00
Am't paid for washing prisoners clothes	65 57
" " " " " towels	15 00
" " for shoes for prisoners, straw, &c for Jail,	19 25
" " J Newberry whitewashing &c at Jail,	9 50
" " A L Diefenbacher for docket,	5 00
" " James Cromwell for coal,	11 25
" " Lloyd & Henry coal at office,	19 75
" " Removing John and Wm Long to House of Refuge,	100 00
Advertising Fall Election,	75
Am't paid for 24 loads of wood,	36 00
Am't paid for reward and expenses in arresting Doughenbaugh and Keys, who broke Jail,	48 00
Taking J Wertz to Insane Asylum,	50 00
Gas bills of Jail,	15 00
Thomas Roney, rent of stable,	25 00
Making 26 Haps for prison @50c	13 00
" 24 Ticks 12 cts	3 00
Per centage on $145, fines and Jury fees Qr Sessions,	4 35
Am't of fees in Qr Sessions 1861,	54 25
	$2 009 96

By Balance due Jas Funk, Esq. $764 96

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we have examined the account of the Sheriff and Prothonotary of the county aforesaid, and their vouches up to and including the thirty-first day of December A. D. 1861; and have settled and adjusted the same, we find their accounts to agree with their vouchers.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seal this tenth day of January, A. D. 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [L. S.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [L. S.]
Attest—ASBURY DORLAND, Clerk.

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair county, for School Tax.

DR.

To amount received from State Treasurer,	$240 28
	240 28
To balance due county,	$158 59

CR.

By amout paid Jacob Wyandt,	77 94
Commission,	4 75
Balance due county,	158 59
	$240 28

JOHN McKEAGE, Treasurer, in account with Blair county for Dog Tax.

DR.

To cash received from Philip Hileman, Frankstown,	$65 48
	$65 48
To Balance due county,	$64 50

CR.

By amount of Commission,	98
Balance due county,	64 50
	65 48

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January, 1862, for the year 1860 and previous years:

Collectors.	
Thos. Brown, Snyder tp. 1851,	93 09
Peter Boyles, Gaysport, 1852,	46 22
Wm Burley, Snyder, 1853,	289 19
S R Cooper, Frankstown, 1854,	65 66
Timothy Davis. Gaysport, 1854,	16 91
Samuel Jones, Snyder, 1855,	10 94
John Lowe, Gaysport, 1857,	19 02
Fred. Fouse, Huston, 1857,	216 77
Geo. Elliot, Frankstown, 1857,	70 17
John Marks, Snyder, 1857,	51 60
G B Bowers, Hollidaysburg, 1858,	110 28
H S Crawford, Martinsburg, 1858,	5 30
G W Patton, Altoona, 1858,	98 22
David Burget, Juniata, 1859,	45 65
W F Bridenthall, Martinsburg, '59,	14 88
Jacob Good, Altoona, 1859,	58 54
Abraham Robinson, Blair, 1859,	39 97
Michael Wike, Huston, 1859,	4 22
William Stokes, Tyrone bor. 1859,	26 75
Jno. B. Kephart, Freedom, 1860,	116 96
Peter H Wilt, Allegheny, 1860,	442 39
H L Patterson, Gaysport, 1860,	93 49
Samuel Dodson, Greenfield, 1860,	31 47
Jas Coleman, Logan, 1860,	389 04
A S Morrow, Martinsburg, 1860,	52 13
Jas S Plummer, Snyder, 1860,	32 03
Edward Tate, Tyrone tp. 1860,	85 95
J H Patterson, Tyrone bor. 1860,	136 13
James Stevens, Juniata, 1860,	143 60
Geo. Russ, Hollidaysburg, 1860,	358 92
Albert Wilson, Frankstown, 1860,	334 30
	$3 608 06

A LIST of Outstanding Debts due the County of Blair on the 7th day of January A. D. 1862, for the year 1861.

Collectors.	
Geo. H. Harker, Freedom,	249 38
John Lowe, Gaysport,	234 80
Michael Refner, Juniata,	113 73
Wm Robinson, Logan,	1457 88
Adam Fouse, Huston,	735 92
Jas Williamson, Hollidaysburg,	1264 40
B F Roller, Woodbery,	815 44
J H Stifler, Allegheny,	968 80
Jas M'Pherson, Antes,	555 06
Jos B Hileman, Altoona,	1290 08
Thos. Buchanan, Blair,	769 20
Frederick Hyle, Catharine,	667 40
Joseph Stifler, Frankstown,	1288 37
Henry Dibert, Greenfield,	232 29
John Haffley, Martinsburg,	119 01
Henry Burget, N. Woodberry,	902 99
Samuel R. Shiffler, Taylor,	660 41
Alex. Dysart, Tyrone tp.	935 08
Wm. Eaken, Snyder,	398 52
Jas. H. Gailer, Tyrone bor.	312 85
	$14 371 67

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.
[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cassius Clay and Tom Marshall.

The following capital story is told of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. It will be remembered that Mr. Clay served as Captain of a company of Kentuckians in Mexico, until, taken prisoner by the enemy, he was compelled to remain an inactive spectator of scenes in which he would gladly have been an actor. Thomas F. Marshall, the fluent orator and illimitable imbider, was also a Captain in the same regiment with Clay. Marshall was in the habit of becoming drunk on parade, much to the disgust of all, and greatly to the disorder and breach of all, discipline in the regiment. Capt. Clay, though the strictest of all the captains in obeying the army rules and in requiring obedience, determined to give Capt. Marshall a hint of his disapproval. So, as soon as he became "officer of the day," when his command was second only to that of the Col. he put on his military paraphernalia, and riding up to the guard-house, cried out in a loud voice, "officer of the guard!" and and when the guard officer appeared he said: "I command you to empty the guard house of all the prisoners; so long as I have command in this regiment no soldiers shall be punished whilst captains are allowed to violate the rules of war with impunity."

The guard house was emptied, and a great expectation was excited to see the issue of this flagrant breach of duty. But no notice was taken by the Colonel of the affair.

At the next encampment the famous quarrel took place between Captains Clay and Marshall, in presence of whole regiment. Clay proposed to fight Marshall on the spot with *broadswords*, but Marshall pleaded that it would embroil the regiment. Thereupon Clay most bitterly replied that "Marshall at Lexington, did not fear to embroil, by his inflammatory appeals, the people in an affray where women and children were endangered; but here, where the two met on equal terms, where *men* wore swords, with war as their profession, he feared to embroil others! It was the plea of a poltroon and assassin!" The next day Marshall tried to drown himself and his mortification in the San Juan river. Such was Clay's revenge upon the leader of the mob of 1846.

A Brave Old Man's Adventure.

A Campbellsville, (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* tells this story: "I now have before me a letter to a friend from a private in Col. Haggard's cavalry regiment, stationed at Columbus. The writer was formerly a justice of the peace, is a rough specimen of mountain character, is fond of his grog and a good joke, and always ready for a fight whenever it may suit the convenience of his or his country's enemy. His name is Andrew Jackson Garmon, (rather significant of the pugnacious propensity.) It seems that 'Squire Garmon took a very active part in favor of the Union cause in Cumberland, (his country,) Monroe and Metcalf counties last summer and fall, captured some twenty head of contraband mules and several horses, and had a hand in bringing to, a boat on Cumberland river engaged in contraband business—in a word 'Squire Garmon was a terror to the secesh generally in that locality, rendering himself obnoxious to their blood-thirsty proclivities.

"Some ten or fifteen days since 'Squire Garmon learned that his family were all down sick with the measles, and determined to visit them, cost what it might, So he got a furlough from his gallant colonel under protest that he, (Garmon,) would never return to his regiment. The first or second night after his arrival at home the secesh, his old neighbors and relatives, twenty-eight strong, armed *cap-a-pie*, visited his house and rapped at his door. The 'Squire hailed them; no answer. He sprang out of bed, gathered his irons, and lighted a candle, when he discovered three men in his dining room, and fired at them. They all scampered out of the house, one falling dead at the door.

"The captain then ordered him to come out, which he refused to do in and in turn invited them to come in and exchange bullets there. This they declined to do, and immediately opened fire on his house through the doors and windows, the 'Squire returning the fire as fast as he could. This was kept up, the 'Squire thinks about one hour when his assailants left, leaving three dead in the yard, and carrying off five mortally wounded, (since dead.) The Squire then lighted up the house, and his sick family came out from their hiding places. Not a whole pain of glass remained in seven windows. Three balls had entered the posts and rails of his daughter's bed, she being too unwell to get up; twenty five balls were found in his wife's bed tick and the furniture was completely riddled.

"The 'Squire's personal casualties were as follows: One ball severed a finger, another bled him in the temple, a third crossed his breast, severing his shirt bosom, a fourth passed through his hat, and a fifth unbuttoned his shirt sleeve. The 'Squire thinks they must have fired some two hundred rounds at him; but none the worse for wear, he is ready to repeat the op'r tion whenever they are. The cool and deliberate manner in which the 'Squire details the rencontre to his friends, aside from his reputation for veracity, gives the highest assurance to its truthfulness.

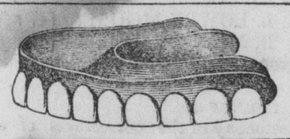
DEPENDENCY.—The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, need aid, have a right to ask it for their fellow mortals. No one who holds the power of granting it, can refuse it without guilt.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct.'18, '61-6m



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DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

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Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

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October 1, 1861-tf.

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The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessens are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.
January 24, 1862—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

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Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

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[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

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VOLUME VI.--NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

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No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our posession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

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J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

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James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co. Penna.

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MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	7 A M.
Eastern Way	11.10 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	4.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	4 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

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	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
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Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah H. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell D. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, C. Souther, Warran.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made these principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

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Three copies, six months	2 50
Five copies, six months	3 50
Ten copies, six months	6 00
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TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as A FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

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